THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are *requested to* note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM* at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz.

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil.*
200 *pounds Copperas,*
50 *ditto Verdigris,*
200 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee.*
50 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A large assortment of Hatters trimmings and bindings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1812

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or Three Journeymen Taylors will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, corner of Market and Second streets.

JOHN LINTON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to *Five or Six Journeymen Saddlers*, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. a Black COW, about 9 years old—she gives milk when she strayed away—The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring her home.

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale, at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, *WILLIAM WUSTHOFF*, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the *second Tuesday of October next*, at the several districts, to wit:—

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court House—and the electors of the following described parts of the borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two-Mile run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four-Mile run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four-Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the Court House in the said borough of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown, in said township

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, in conjuncion with Butler county

One person for senator of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunciion with the counties of Beaver and Butler, in the room of Francis M'Clure, Esq resigned.

Four members of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for commissioner for Allegheny county.

One person for coroner for the county of Allegheny.

And three persons for auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUGH BLACK, Plaisterer, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

SOMER BLACK, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WILLOCK, } Admnrs,
DAVID PRIDE. }

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *George Wallace*, Esq. late of Braddock's Field, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
GEORGE WALLACE, } *Executors.*

September 10, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

The following "General Order" of the Governor General of Canada, announcing the failure of the arrangement lately entered into by him with General Dearborn, for a suspension of arms, was politely handed to us by a gentleman of this city. Albany Gaz.

GENERAL ORDER,

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, August 31, 1812.

It is with real regret that his excellency the governor general and commander of the forces announces to the troops under his command and to the public the failure of an important arrangement lately entered into between major general Dearborn, commander in chief of the forces of the U S. of America, and himself, for a suspension of active hostilities, and which his excellency had hoped might have ultimately terminated in an amicable settlement of the differences, subsisting between the two countries.

Capt. Pinkney, aid de camp to gen. Dearborn, arrived at nine o'clock last night, being the bearer of despatches from the commander in chief of the American forces, with the information that the president of the U S. of America had not thought proper to authorise a continuance of the provisional measures entered into by his excellency and gen. Dearborn, through the adjutant general, colonel Baynes, and that consequently the armistice was to cease in four days from the time of the communication reaching Montreal, and the posts at Kingston and fort George. At the same time that his excellency cannot but lament so unlooked for a decision upon the friendly proposition made by him, through general Dearborn to the government of the U S. he trusts it will be matter of high satisfaction to all his majesty's subjects in this province to know that he has used all the means in his power to prevent a further increase of the breach subsisting between G B. and America, and to ward off from these provinces the calamities of war, with which they are threatened. In the same spirit of conciliation which has uniformly influenced his majesty's ministers in their late negociations with the government of the U S. his excellency availed himself of the earliest opportunity of communicating to the commander in chief of the American forces, the despatches he had received from Mr. Foster at Halifax, containing the intentions of his majesty's government respecting the repeal of the orders in council; and as his excellency could not doubt but that this conciliatory measure removing the alledged principal ground of difference between G B and America, & which had been transmitted to the government of the U S. through Mr Baker, late secretary of legation at Washington, would be met by a similar disposition on their part, he submitted to general Dearborn the propriety of a suspension of hostilities until the determination of the president should be made known upon the subject. The ready acquiescence of that officer in this proposal, (excepting as far as it related to gen Hull, who was acting under the immediate orders of the executive government of America) and the orders immediately issued by him strongly manifested his friendly disposition on the occasion, and led to a reasonable expectation that his government would not fail to approve of his conduct and to confirm the armistice he had entered into. In this expectation his excellency has been disappointed, and the American government by refusing to continue the suspension of hostilities, though with the certain evidence before them of the actual repeal of the orders in council, has proclaimed in language not to be misunderstood that other objects independent of those held out to the American people as the grounds of the war were originally in their contemplation. That the conquest of the Canadas; either for the purpose of extending their own territories or of gratifying their desire of annoying and embarrassing G B was one amongst others of these objects, cannot be doubted.

The invasion of the upper province undertaken so immediately after the declaration of war, shews in the strongest manner how fully they had prepared themselves for that event, and how highly they had flattered themselves with finding it an easy conquest from the supposed weakness of the force opposed to them, and the spirit of disaffection which they had previously endeavored to excite amongst its inhabitants. Foiled as they have been in this attempt by the brave and united efforts of the regular forces, militia & Indians of that province, under the command of their distinguished leader their whole army, with its gen captured, and their only remaining fortress and post in the adjoining territory wrested from them, it is not to be doubted but that the American government will keenly feel this disappointment of their hopes, and consequently endeavor to avail themselves of the surrender of Detroit, to term it an invasion of their country, and to make it a ground for calling upon the militia to march to the frontiers for the conquest of the Canadas. A pretext so weak and unfounded though it may deceive some, will not fail to be received in its proper light by others, and it will be immediately perceived by those who will give themselves the trouble to reflect upon the subject, that the pursuit of an invading army into their own territory is but a natural consequence of the first invasion and the capture of the place to which they may retire for safety, a measure indispensably necessary for the security and protection of the country originally attacked.

Under all these circumstances so strongly indicative of the moderation, forbearance and true spirit of conciliation manifested on the part of his majesty's government towards the U S of America, and of their determined hostility to G B his excellency the commander of the forces trusts that the troops, regulars and militia under his command, as well as his majesty's other subjects in this part of his dominions, animated with sentiments of just indignation at the extraordinary pretensions of the enemy and their unwarrantable views of conquest upon the Canadas, will be prepared to repel with firmness, and with that invincible spirit and true British courage which has so gloriously manifested itself in U Canada in the total defeat and capture of the invading foe, any further attempt the enemy may have the temerity to make: his excellency looks with confidence under the protection of divine providence, to the confirmed discipline of his majesty's troops, and to the zeal, loyalty and courage of all descriptions of persons in these provinces, as a certain pledge of the same glorious result.

EDWARD BAYNES.
Adjutant General.

There is one point at least in the character of the late declaration of war by congress, in which all men of sound sense and unperverted judgements must necessarily agree, namely, that it was an act of extreme rashness—Those who think the war just, must needs own if they will be honest, that it was unwise and rash to declare it under existing circumstances. "What king" (we have it from the lips of divine wisdom) 'going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth, whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?"—The question carries its own answer with it. A king, even an hereditary sovereign who is indebted for his authority, not to the suffrages of the people but to descent, even he would be highly culpable and guilty of blood, should he plunge his subjects into a hopeless war. More inexcusably culpable for this thing are the rulers of a free government, who have been elected by the nation as the guardians of the public safety. If they volunteer in war, without adequate preparations even though the war be just, they are answerable for the fatal consequences, not only to God, but to the people they govern; who would betray their own best interests if they should fail to remove them and supply their places with wiser and better men.

It cannot be denied that our rulers, either from exterior excitements or from the blind impulse of passion have plunged on headlong and without consideration or forecast, 'even as the horse rusheth into the battle.' They have volunteered in a field where the odds against them are fearfully great. While unprepared themselves, they have declared war against a nation prepared at all points; and having the choice of time in their own hands, they have chosen to commence war at the very time when it was most exposing and ruinous to the interests of thousands of their fellow citizens. Such an act of folly and madness has been seldom witnessed before, if ever. The incipient consequences already are, as might have been expected:—one side declared the war, and the other side gives the blows. And will not the American people rise indignantly and in all their constitutional might, to thrust from office, men who have sported with their interests and exposed them to shame over the world.

(Con. Courant

WASHINGTON CITY, *Sept.* 19.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, lt. ANDERSON, of the U S. army, reached this city, bearer of despatches from brig. general Wm. HULL, to the department of War, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication.

Montreal, September 8, 1812.

SIR—

The inclosed despatch was prepared on my arrival at fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by major Witherell, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorised, and General BROCK was then at York——We were immediately embarked for this place, and major Witherell obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward them.

The 4th U. States' regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the 1st The whole consist of a little over 3 hundred.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, & permit me to proceed to the states.

Lieut Anderson, of the eighth regiment, is the bearer of despatches——He was formerly a Lieut in the Artillery, and resigned his commission on account of being appointed Marshal of the Territory of Michigan——During the campaign he has had a command in the ARTILLERY——and I recommend him to you as a gentleman and valuable officer.

He is particularly acquainted with the state of things—previous and at the time when the capitulation took place——He will be able to give you correct information on any points—about which you may think proper to enquire.

I am,
respectfully,
Your most obed't servant,
Wm. HULL.

Hon. W. EUSTIS,
Sec'y of the Dept. of War.

Fort George, August 26, 1812.

SIR—

Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in U. Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war.

My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event——I will however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michilimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miamies & Delawares, north from beyond Lake Superior, west from beyond the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of U Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility under the British standard, against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa chiefs from Arbecrotch, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you had great confidence, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders—Amongst the vast number of chiefs who led the hostile bands—Tecumseh, Marpot, Logan, Walk-in-the-water, Split Log, &c are considered the principals. This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country. This communication had been opened from the settlements in the state of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier on the river Detroit.—The body of the lake being commanded by the British armed ships—and the shores and rivers by gun boats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water—On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisions, military stores medicine, cloathing and every other supply on pack horses—All its operations were successful until its arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, and was fed from its resources. In different directions, detachments penetrated sixty miles in the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, then under the control of the army, was asking for protection——The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be neutralized——The fort of Amherstburg was 18 miles below my encampment—Not a singe cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place——I consulted my officers, whether it was expedient to

make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone, without cannon, to make a break in the first instance.——The council I called was of the opinion it was not.—The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of Aug. that two 24 pounders and 3 Howitzers were prepared——It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprize. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me——The surrender of Michilimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians—and they were swarming down in every direction.—Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg under the command of colonel Proctor——The desertion of the militia ceased—Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of major Chambers, on the river Le French, with 4 field pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and in addition to this combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Munsees Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amherstburg, and accepted the tommakawk and scalping knife.—There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown, and Maguago to intercept my communication—To open this communcation I detached maj Vanhorne of the Ohio volunteers with two hundred men to proceed as far as the river Raisin under an expectation he would meet capt Brush with one hundred and fifty men volunteers from the state of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army—An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and major Vanhorn's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expedition.

In my letter of the 7th inst you have the particulars of that transaction with a return of the killed and wounded—Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from gen Hall, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and officers of the artilelry having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Cannard, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen Charlotte, which carried eighteen 24 pounders, lay in the river Det. above the mouth of the river Aux Cannard; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit——Fully intending at that time, after the communication was opened, to recross the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of U. Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my Proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of the river a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men. On the evening of the 7th and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison of 250 infantry, and a corps of artillerists, all under the command of major Denny of the O. volunteers, recrossed the river and encamped at Detroit.——In pursuance of the object of opening the communication on which I considered the existence of the army depending a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of lieut colonel Miller, was immediately ordered——For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguago, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 13th of Aug inst, a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G.—Nothing however but honor was acquired by this victory—and it is a painful consideration that the blood of seventy five gallant men could only open the communication as far as the points of the bayonets extended——The necessary care of the sick and wounded, and a very severe storm of rain rendered their return to camp indispensably necessary for their own comfort—Capt Brush, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the river Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst in the evening I permitted cols. M'Arthurs and Cass to select from their regt four hundred of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods which I had sent an express to capt. Brush to take, and had directed the militia of the river Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement.

The force of the enemy continually encreasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent, I had previous to detaching Col. M'Arthurs and Cass on the 11th inst avacuated and destroyed the fort on the opposite bank. On the 13 in the evening gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburgh about the hour colonels M'Arthurs and Cass marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender fort Detroit, of which the paper marked A is a copy. My answer is marked B. At this time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cass.—An express was immediately sent strongly escorted with orders for them to return. On the 15th as soon as gen Brock received my letter, his batteries opened on the town and fort, and continued until evening. In the evening all the British ships of war came nearly as far up the river as Sandwich three miles below Detroit. At daylight on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from cols. M'Arthur and Cass, my express sent the evening before, and in the night having been prevented from passing by numerous bodies of Indians) the cannonade recommenced and ina short time I received information, that the British army, and Indians, were landing below the Spring Wells, under the cover of their ships of war. At this time the whole effective force at my disposal at Detroit did not exceed eight hundred men. Being new troops and unaccustomed to a camp life; having performed a laborous march; having been engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, in which many had fallen, and more had received wounds, in addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medecine, and the comforts necessary for their situation; are the general causes by which the strength of the army was thus reduced. The fort at this time was filled with women children and old and decriped people of the town and country; they were unsafe in the town, as it was entirely open and exposed to the enemy's batteries. Back of the fort, above or below it, there is no safety for them on account of the Indians. In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries; towards the close, it was directed against the fort alone, and almost every shot and shell had their effect.

It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort; or propose terms of capitulation I could not have carried into the field more than six hundred men, and left an adepuate force in the fort. There were landed at that time of the enemy's regular force of much more than that number and twice the number of Indians. Considering this great inequality of force I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure. The second must have been attended with great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage, because the contest could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder. and but a very few days for the want of provisions—In addition to this cols. M'Arthur and Cass would have been in a most hazardous situation. I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sence of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The bands of savages which had then joined the British force beyond any former example. Their numbers have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhidited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded, would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, & their bayonets wore to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was imposible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, cloathing and comforts for the sick, on pack horses, through a wilderness of two hundred miles, filled with hostile savages. It was impossible, sir, that this little army worn down by fatigue by sickness, by wounds, and by deaths, could have supported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians but against the united strength of Upper Canada, whose population consists of more than twenty times the number cnntained in territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth & influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment and under their entire control more than two thousand white men—Before I close this despatch it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, cols. M'Arthur, Findley, Cass, and Lieut colonel Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties——If aught has taken place during the campaign—which is honorable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it——If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the censure belongs to them——I have likewise to express my obligation to Gen. Taylor, who has performed the duty of quarter master Gen. for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department, which it was possible to furnish, for the convenience of the army——likewise to brigade major Jessup—for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty——and to the army generally for their exertion, aud the zeal they have manifested for the public interest—The death of Dr Foster, soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was encreased by the capture of the Chachaga packet by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost——He was commencing the best arrangements in the department of which he was the principal, with the very small means he possessed——I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of captain Patridge by sickness, the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army——All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th U. S. regt. and a small part of the first. and capt. Dyson's company of artillery. Capt. Dyson's company was left at Amherstburg, and the others are with me prisoners——they amount to about 300 and 40. I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct, as early as my situation and the state of things will admit——and to add the further request, that the government will not be unmindful of my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your most obedient servant,
Wm. HULL. BRIG. GEN. *Commanding the North Western army of the U. States.*

Hon. W. EULTIS, Secretary
of the Department of War.

NEW-YORK, *September* 16.

By the Steam Boat that arrived this morning from Albany, we have received the following extract from Cook's Journal of the Times:

ALBANY, *September* 12.

Doctor White, who left Sackett's Harbour on Monday last, reports, that on that day the British commandant of the squadron, had sent a summons to surrender all the munitions of war at that place. This was related to Dr. White by General Brown, commanding there, just as he was setting out.

Evening—10 *o'clock.*

The above is confirmed by an express just arrived with despatches to the Governor. He further informs, that from the movements of the squadron, who are all off the harbour, an immediate attack is expected, and if made, they must abandon, not having force sufficient to repel an attack.

In the Steam Boat *North River*, Captain Bartholomew, came passenger captain Anderson, who is on his way to the seat of government with despatches from Gen. Hull to the Secretary at War. Captain Bartholomew informs that Gen. Hull was released on parole, and was expected in Albany the day that the Steam Boat left the city.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Alarming Intelligence.—We have been politely favored with the following postscript of a letter, written in Plattsburg on Wednesday last.

"Since I finished my letter, I have been informed by Gen. Moore commanding at this place, that Judge Hicks has arrived from Champlain on the lines, and informed him that a British army of 4000 men were on their march for this place by the way of St. Johns. The credit which Judge Hicks gives to this news induced him to travel the distance in one hour and forty minutes."

"If we consider that at this place is concentrated the greatest part of the military stores and a part of the army which are to co-operate against the Canadas, we shall readily perceive the importance of the station to the British; for if the provisions and the munitions of war captured, the Canadas remain safe at least for this year.

"Judge Hicks' news receives entire credit, and some of the most judicious and respectable people here are making the necessary provisions to remove their families, in case of an attack."

PLATTSBURG—Since the publication of the above article in the papers of last evening, several people have enquired about the situation of Plattsburg, and whether an invading army could take possession of it. A gentleman lately from Montreal has given us the following information on the subject. There is a good navigation on Lake Champlain, from St Johns to the lines, a distance of 24 miles; before the war batteaux came regularly every Saturday from St Johns to the lines with passengers for the Steam Boat, and usually arrived in 8 hours. From the lines there is a tolerable road to Plattsburgh, distance about 12 miles. The gentleman thinks that with a brisk N W. wind sloops and batteaux might run from St Johns to Plattsburgh in 8 hours, unless prevented by an armed force.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 17.

We stop the press at one this morning to announce the arrival of the ship Sterling, Baker, in 40 days from Liverpool—London papers of the 4th of August, are received, containing the following important news.

LONDON, *August* 4.

Great Victory over Marmont.

We communicate to the public the translation of a supplement to the Courier of Corunna, of the 28th of last month, announcing a splendid victory gained by the earl of Wellington over Marmont, on the 22d of last month.

So complete does the Corunna Gazette represent the defeat to have been, that the enemy lost from 10 to 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, nearly all their artillery, several eagles, and a great quantity of arms, ammunition and baggage.

We hasten to lay before our readers the Gazette.

Supplement to the Courier of Tuesday, July 28, 1812, *received at half past 1 P. M. of the preceding day.*

The general, chief of the staff of the 5th and 6th armies, by letter of this day, communicates to me the following agreeable intelligence:

"The captain general in chief has just received the agreeable news, that on the 22d inst. the enemy's army under marshal Marmont, was completely defeated in the neighbourhood of Salamanca by the allied army under the command of the marshal general duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, (lord Wellington) with which is united the third division of the 5th Spanish.

"The enemy has lost several eagles, nearly all his artillery, and a considerable quantity of arms, baggage and ammuition. His loss in killed and wounded is from 10 to 12,000 men, of whom about 4000 are taken, including gen. Bonnet who is wounded.

"The enemy was retreating by Alba de Tormes, and the victorious army in pursuit.

"I communicate it to you for your satisfaction and that of the troops. You will observe that it is his excellency's pleasure, that in the first instance, Thanksgiving shall be offered to the Almighty Protector of our cause for so great a success—and that afterwards demonstrations of joy shall take place, consistently with so fortunate an event.

"You will be pleased to make the same known to the commander of any British naval forces at Ferrol and Corunna.

"I communicate it to you, that you may immediately announce the intelligence to the public in an Extraordinary Gazette.

"PEDRO DUVALOS.

"Corunna, 27th July, half past 7, P. M.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren has been appointed commander in chief on the American coast, and a fleet placed under his command, with which he will sail to reinforce the squadron in those seas in a few days.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *October* 2, 1812.

AT a large and respectable meeting composed of persons from different townships in Allegheny county, held on Wednesday evening the 30th September, at William Morrow's in the Borough of Pittsburgh—Colonel JOEL FERREE, was appointed Chairman, and JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the alarming situation of the country; it was stated, that it became the duty of every American in these eventful times, boldly to express his sentiments, on public measures, and by union with his fellow citizens, use the utmost exertions to rescue the country from the impending ruin into which an improvident and premature war was precipitating it.

It was also stated, that the approaching Election, would give the people an opportunity of electing men, who would pursue a course opposite from that which our present rulers have adopted, and which, under Divine Providence, would restore to the country the blessings of Peace and Prosperity.

It was then unanimously *Resolved*, that the following ticket, agreed upon at a meeting of Delegates on the 19th of September, at the house of John M'Masters, receives the entire approbation of this meeting, and that they will support it, and recommend it to their fellow citizens.

For Congress.
JOHN WOODS.
Senate.
JOHN GILMORE, *of Butler.*
Assembly.
JOHN DARRAGH,
JAMES SEMPLE,
WILLIAM M'CLURE,
EPHRAIM HARRIS, *of Butler.*
Commissioner.
JOHN IRWIN, *of Plumb town'p.*
Coroners.
WILLIAM HAYS,
THOMAS WALLACE.
Auditors.
JOHN WAY,
LAZARUS STEWART,
WILLIAM LOUGHEAD.

Resolved unanimously, that the following persons be a committee to draft and publish an *Address* expressive of the sentiments of this meeting——Colonel Joel Ferree, John Kerr, Esq. Doct Peter Mowry, Thomas Bracken, Thomas M'Kee, Jr. Samuel M'Cord, John Roseburgh, Andrew Watson, Esq. William Woods, Jacob Beltzoover, John M'Cashlin and Robert Patterson.

By order of the Meeting,
JOEL FERREE, *Chairman.*
JOHN M'DONALD JR. *Secretary.*

Thursday Morning, October 1.

The Committee having met, and taken into consideration the object of their appointment, after due deliberation agreed to the following Address, which they take the liberty of laying before their fellow citizens:——

ADDRESS.

IN the present calamitous condition of our country, when misrule at home, and disgrace abroad have destroyed the confidence of the people in their rulers, when the harmony of the states, and even the union itself are threatened with dissolution, and civil war; it becomes the duty of all who wish for the restoration of peace and prosperity, to examine the course, and retrace the steps by which we have been led into this melancholy situation.

We all know that with a scanty population of little more than two millions:—with slender monied resources:—without any organized system of revenue:—without arms or military stores:—without a factory to prepare any article necessary for carrying on war:—the great and good men of the United States animated with the noblest patriotism, did successfully wage and maintain the arduous contest which gave us independence.

We also know that after the close of the revolutionary war, when our commerce was annihilated;—our national debt great, and yearly becoming greater:—our credit at the lowest point of depression:—our cities going to decay:—our agriculture languishing:—and hope itself almost extinguished:—the statesmen of that day did not despair; but by their wisdom, their constancy of exertion, and the honorable confidence of the people, they produced out of a wild anarchy of the states, the excellent national and state governments with which we are now blessed.

Under the able and virtuous administration of these governments, the aspect of our affairs was instantly changed:—the national debt was provided for:—a great and efficient revevenue was created:—credit and confidence were restored—our cities rose in new beauty from their ruins:—commerce expanded her sails in every sea:—and agriculture awaking from her long slumber, covered the earth with ornament, as well as with plenty.

Nor did the genius, and enterprise of the men of that day stop in the midst of their successful labours, but pressing forward with noble ardour, they began the fortification of the country:—they laid the foundation of a navy:—In the season of peace, they providently prepared all the necessaries of war:—they compelled the Spaniards to yield us the free navigation of the Missisippi:—and they triumphantly planted the standard of the United States on the rivers and lakes of the west, after defeating and subduing in battle, the ferocious enemies who disputed the progress of our arms:—thus adding to the empire, a fertile territory larger than most European kingdoms:—the revenue arising from the sale of which to our own citizens would more than extinguish the whole public debt.

History furnishes no example of a nation rising to so great a height of prosperity, from small beginnings, in so short a space of time:—In less than twelve years, all these great things were accomplished by the wise counsellors who instituted the national government, and who had previously planned and atchieved the revolution:—we were then free, virtuous, respected, and happy; truly happy indeed, had we been content to abide by the advice and policy of the father and founder of this immense empire!!

But prosperity produced a new description of statesmen, who by vehement professions of zeal for the public good; by alluring promises of better times, by bold and artful charges of mismanagement in our public concerns, displaced the veterans who had borne the burden in the heat of the day, and assumed the direction of the nation, which they have held without controul for a like period of twelve years.

Knowing and feeling as we now do, the humiliated and alarming state to which we are reduced, let us compare the present with the former plan of national policy, and learn wisdom from misfortune before it is too late.

Instead of a commerce flourishing and productive:—Commerce is totally destroyed, and the New-England states who live by it, are in a temper little short of separation from the union.

Instead of abundant revenue and an overflowing treasury:—The treasury is empty, and paper money is about to be issued in the shape of treasury notes.

Instead of paying our debts and supporting the government by imposts on imported goods, and the sale of public lands:—We are threatened with land tax, stamp tax, excise on whiskey, sugar, and retailers and shopkeepers licences:—all which had been condemned as odious and oppressive by the very men who propose to force them upon us, and are only waiting until the election be over, before they begin the operation.

Instead gradually increasing our navy for the protection of commerce and the towns on our sea-coast:—the

s less than twelve years ago, the
mber sold or decayed and use-
in the navy yards.
stead of fortifying the country, and
ering it impregnable to attack;—
fortresses on the frontier have
suffered to moulder into ruin:—
Orleans open to the first invad-
Chicago, Michilimackinac, De-
Niagara, neglected, left desti-
of military garrisons, supplies,
repairs, so as to afford neither
ction, nor resistence in the hour
istress.
tead of diminishing the salaries of
rs, or the number of offices:—
salaries are still paid to an useless
le of idle officers, rendering no
ice: but exhibiting only a specta-
of drones fat and sleek, while the
y has disappeared from the hive
o fill up the measure of disaster,
has been declared against Great-
in and Ireland, nations powerful
and as well as by sea:—a war with-
previous preparation for it;—war
h so little exertion of activity, as
uffer our enemies every where to
of it and strike the first blow, be-
our own troops or garrisons knew
war was declared:—war without
ding reinforcements to the western
s, or arms to the militia on the
tiers.
Owing to this unpardonable negli-
ce, Chicago was abandoned and its
rison massacred—Michilimackinac
rendered without resistance—De-
oit and a noble army lost; disgrace-
lly lost:—Niagara evacuated as ru-
ous and untenable:—our whole west-
n frontier thrown open and defence-
ss to the ravages of the Indians:—
d at the end of ten weeks after war
d been proclaimed, no muskets,
der, flints, cartouch boxes, or
er military article had been for-
rded to the militia in the state of
hio, or in the western parts of Vir-
nia and Pennsylvania:—express af-
express hourly arriving in Pitts-
rgh, asking for arms and ammuni-
n to enable the brave men of the
posed settlements to defend them-
lves:—nothing to be had—volun-
ers in great numbers eager to go
rward, and protect their friends;
ady to face every danger, and to
ep before them every invader of
eir country; all obliged to return
me, because no arms or accoutre-
nts, had reached the seat of war:—
oops marched to a general rendez-
ous, and then ordered home, as the
vernment had forgotten that arms
re necessary, before soldiers could
useful in the field. To complete
e circle of waste, mismanagement
d folly, we are now witnessing a
y draft from the militia to march
Niagara and Detroit, although the
er has been evacuated, and the
er cannot be provided with cannon
ess carried there upon the ice in
ter.
By these feeble and ill-judged mea-
res, the country is disgraced, our
ms dishonored, our national debt
atonly increased, and likely still fur-
er to increase:—the people are dis-
ntented:—complaint is loud and ge-
eral:—danger and distress, have be-
ome striking and visible, but the great
ody of the nation is yet sound, brave
nd fully able to sustain honorably the
ontest in which it is engaged. The
nterest, the honor, the very existence
f the United States demand, that our
trength be put forth; that our re
ources be brought into activity, that
he energy and talents of the nation be
isplayed; and that our character be
estored to the eminence from which it
as fallen.
But how is this to be done? The
swer is obvious, your best men will
t place themselves, their honor,
eir fortune, their lives, under inca-
ble generals, or feeble public coun-
s:—they will not hazard all that is
r under commanders in whom they
e no confidence:—they look for
re ability, more vigor, more spirit,
re enterprise in the direction of our
uncils, and the command of our ar-
es; and unless the people, the great
ntain of power, come forward and
ecree that there shall be a change of
en, and of measures, all must be
st.
Let us then lay aside all party con-
ention:—let us take the most able and
igorous character we can find, no
atter of what party, and place him in
he President's chair.
Let us send to Congress, men of ac-
knowledged talents, who will prose-
cute the war boldly and energetically,
till we retrieve what is lost, and con-
quer an honorable peace.
Let us send Representatives to the
tate government, who are well in-
ormed, and who will draw out the im-
ense resources of the state, to aid
he common cause, and support the
uture president of the United States
n restoring and maintaining the glory
of our country.
Let us lay aside all candidates for
office, who have no other qualifications
but address, and impudence in manag-
ing elections; and let us call into ser-
vice, modest merit wherever we find
it:—let us have men who understand
the interests of the country, to do the
business of the country:—banish noisy
demagogues who flatter only to de-
ceive, and introduce a manly represen-
tation of the people, who will have firmness to do what is right, at the hazard of popular favor.

Then, and not till then, may we look for the blessing of Heaven, and a return of the happiness that has disappeared:—then may we confidently hope that the adverse tide of our affairs will turn:—but unless we use the means, we cannot reasonably expect to attain the desired end:—unless we take proper measures to employ the talents, the courage, the utmost exertion both of wisdom and of valor; we must look for calamity upon calamity, till we alter our course, or sink under the pressure of suffering and shame, occasioned by the weakness and incapacity of those who rashly made a war, without knowing how to conduct it.

ANDREW WATSON,
JOEL FERREE,
PETER MOWRY,
SAMUEL M'CORD,
JOHN ROSEBURGH,
THOMAS M'KEE, Jr.
WILLIAM WOODS,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
THOMAS BRACKEN,
JOHN KERR,
JOHN M'CASHILIN,
J. BELTZHOOVER.

TAXES.

It is an apposite recollection that after a grievous system of taxation was matured and received the sanction of the House of Representatives—that after bills were prepared and laid before it for collecting them, they were postponed till the next meeting of congress:—The money was wanted for immediate purposes, and the determination of administration fixed to impose them, but they were held in suspence, under the disingenious and criminal calculation that the people will act differently at the approaching election from what they would were they actualy pressed by the opperation of the taxes—that they are so ignorant, comfidently and unreflecting, as not to provide against an evil which is at their doors. The delusive proceeding is carried still further.—Though the house refused a motion for printing the bills for consideration, we are credibly informed that the preparations are in forwardness in the treasury Departments for carrying them into effect as soon as Congress meet to sanction them. And what are these taxes to be applyed to?——to the prosecution of a war which never can produce any advantage, except to Bonaparte, a war which is obstinately continued though its professed cause ceases to excite since the abrogation of the British Orders in Council———a war the disaster of which has already exceeded the most depressing incidents of that of our revolution.

Major General Adamson Tannehill, of this town, has been elected by the Pennsylvania volunteers, at Meadville, Brigadier general. We understand General Tannehill has accepted of the appointment and that he will leave town this day to take command of the army.

Captains Jeremiah Snyder, of Chambersburgh; John Purviance of Butler;—Wiant, of Bedford, and John N. Irwin, of Northumberland are elected Colonels——These gentlemen are all at the camp at Meadville.

An express from General Harrison has just arrived in town. About 4000 men are encamped near Fort Wayne. The Indians which were about it, would not stay to fight. The head-quarters of the northwestern army, are at St. Mary's between Piqua and Fort Wayne. A detachment of the army, under Col. Wells, has destroyed five Indian towns; burnt all the corn, &c. One of the towns which has been destroyed, was occupied by the Potawatomies; and two by the Miamies. We have not been able to ascertain, to what tribes the other two Indian villages belonged.

Gen. Samuel Finley, of this place, and the mounted riflemen under his command, were at St. Mary's on Monday last.

An express left town this day for St. Mary's, bearing despatches from the war department, addressed to "Gen. W. H. Harrison, commanding the northwestern army,"

Gen. Samuel Finley has been elected Colonel of mounted riflemen, and general Joseph Kerr has been elected Major.—They will both make excellent officers—Under such skilful and brave leaders, the march of our patriotic volunteers to battle will be a march to the field of victory.

Scioto Gaz.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 17.

On Friday last the innabitants of this town furnished Col Millers's regiment, by voluntary contribution, with a considerable quantity of blankets. A few day previous, the patriotic exertion of the inhabitants of this town and county, procured several thousand dollars from the Louisville Branch Bank, to enable the troops under the command of Gen. *W*inlock to persue their laudible design of going on to the relief of Fort Harrison.

The tooops crossed the river on Saturday and sunday

On Monday last, Captain Gaither's company of mounted riflemen, arrived in this town and yesterday crossed the river on their way to Vincennes. Captain Allen's company arrived on Tuesday and will proceed to-morrow.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1812.

Upwords of 600 mounted volunteers have passed through this place, within the last 10 days, on their way to join the army under Gen Hopkins at Vincennes.

His excellency Gov Shelby left this place for Louisville on Friday morning last to expediate the marching of the Volunteers and has not yet returned,

We have not learnt what number have arrived at and passed through Louisville, but are informed that between 7 and 800 had crosed the river on Sunday, and large number were daily arriving.—We understand that several companies are to cross the river at the Red Banks.—From the bestinformation we have been able to obtain, it is believed there are at least 2000 mounted volunteers now on their way to Vincennes, from this state.

From Vincennes, September 15.

On Saturday last, Col. *W*. Russel at the head of Col. Wilcox's regiment of Kentucky militia, Co. Jordon's regiment, and a detachmen of Col. Evans's regiment of Indiana militia, and three companies of rangers started from this place on an expedition against the Indians at Fort Harrison, which place we have before said was besieged, the whole amounting to about 1200 men, all in high spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy. On Sunday they marched 20 miles, since which we have not heard from them. We understand that Col. Russel calculated on reaching Fort Harrison on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, so that we may calculate on hearing something of importance by Thursday evening at farthest.

We observe a great deal said in the eastern papers of patriotism—the citizens of Knox present an example, and examples speak plainer than words, worthy to be recorded in letters of gold—out of less than 1000 militia men in the county, upwards of 700 are on their march against the Indians, and with few exceptions, volunteers.

We feel great anxiety for their fate, but with an army thus composed, led on by a brave and an experienced commander, no doubt can be entertained of their success.

It would have gratified us had we been able to have given the general order issued by the Colonel on the morning previous to their march, but our limits, from its great length, precludes it.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of an express from Captain *Z*. Taylor, commandant at Fort Harrison, dated the 13th inst. at which time the garrison was safe, after having withstood a desperate attack by the Indians—Captain Taylor had lost but 3 men killed and 2 wounded—he has been out of provision ever since the attack, which was on the 4th, except a little green corn—they burnt one of the block-houses, but he had filled up the place by pulling down the guard-house.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Meigs of the state of Ohio to Colonel Van Horne, dated Urbanna, September 19, 1812.

"Gen. Harrison's army reached Fort Wayne on Saturday last, all safe. The Indians had retired four days before, after burning and destroying every species of property, public and private, outside of the garrison. My brother and two soldiers are the only persons that have fallen at that place. Expeditions have gone out in different directions from Fort Wayne to harrass the Indians. The Miamies were associated with the Potawatamies and are of course against us. One party had gone against their towns on the Wabash, and another against the Potawatamies on the waters of Lake Michigan

"There is now altogether in advance of this place between 4 and 5000 men, and about 2000 within two days coming on.—We have every reason to believe that the frontiers will be visited by the savages.

R. J. MEIGS.

P. S. 800 Indians are here with their families, and appear friendly.

Col. Dill of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana Territory, yesterday had handbills printed which is now circulating on whitewater, in which he states that he has received certain information that the Delaware Indians have commenced murdering the inhabitants of the defenceless froniers; and invites volunteers to join in an expedition which will leave Lawrenceburgh under his command to-morrow, to go and destroy the Delaware towns.

Lib. Hall

Extract of a letter from col. Duncan M'Arthur, to one of the editors of the Scioto Gazette, dated Sept. 18th 1812.

'I left home on the 14th inst. for the purpose of seeing gen Harrison and communicating to him such information as I possessed relative to Detroit and the adjacent country.

'I have just fallen in with general James Taylor of Newport (Ky.) on his return home from Detroit; he informs me that since I left Detroit, 5 of the 24 pounders have been taken from that place to fort George, and all the other cannon and military stores to Malden.

'About 40 regulars and 130 militia was the military force at Detroit: all the Indians had left it———Force at Malden, 200 regulars, 300 militia and about 1000 Indians——The fort is still open on the upper or north side, but they are busily working on it day and night.

'There is no water in the fort fit for use——but it is believed they have commenced digging a subteraneous passage from it to the river, which will be a work of time.

'I have not yet fallen in with Gen. Harrison, but will proceed on my way to Fort Wayne tomorrow, in hopes to see him———I understand that Fort Wayne, was invested by about 400 Indians for several days before general H. arrived there with his army, which consisted of about 3000 men——The Indians dispersed at his approach—It is said that they surrounded and attacked the fort three times, without being able to possess themselves of it——that they killed two men belonging to the fort, one of which was a Mr. Johnston, brother to the Indian agent at this place—that they burnt all the houses—killed all the cattle—destroyed all the corn and grain of every kind & have taken all the horses that belonged to the place.

'It is said that gen H. divided his army into two or three parties, and on the 14th inst. they set out in different directions in quest of Indians——and have not been heard of at this place since. Gen. Winchester left this yesterday morning, on his way to meet gen. Harrison——it is much feared that there will be some difficulty between Harrison and Winchester, with respect to which of them shall command———Harrison is however, the choice of the troops——Major Jenkinson's batallion, which consists of about 200, is on the way between this and St. Mary's. Capt. Langhams, company of regulars is encamped at Mr. Johnston's (upper Piqua.) There are three regiments from Kentucky, on their march between this and Staunton and expected here this evening, said to consist of about 4000 men. There are also, on their march from K. about 800 mounted riflemen, and upwards of 300 from the Scioto, all moving on to join gen Harrison.

Besides these gen. Tupper's brigade of Ohio militia is lying at Urbana waiting for orders.

It is also stated, that 1500 men are to march from the upper end of this state out of Gen. Wadsworth's division; and 1500 more from the back part of Virginia—besides a vast number of companies which are stationed on the frontier, between Cleveland and the western line of the state.

The whole number of men now in actual service in the state of Ohio, must from the best information, be about 12 000, chiefly on their march towards U. Canada.

This army will require a vast quantity of provisions and military stores together with wagons and packhorses for the tsansportation of these, with the baggage of the army.

Considerable exertions are making in the lower end of the state, for the support of the army and those engaged as contractors, make out to supply the army for the time being, tho not with such provisions as the soldiers are entitled to receive; for the contract has, in many cases been farmed out so often, and every one endeavoring to make a penny out of the poor soldier, that in many instances neither the meat or bread furnished, is fit for use——Tenfold the exertions which are now making, ought to be made to procure provisions for this army A sufficient quantity to last 8 or 10 months, or indeed a year, ought to be immediately purchased up and sent on with the army

In this way it would cost the government no more and always be safe.

The number of Indians at Zanes on Madriver which draw rations and pretend to be friendly, I could not precisely ascertain, but am induced to believe there are from 800 to 1000; they are chiefly old men, women and children; they are however, some warriors among them.

The number of Indians which were at this place when gov. H. passed it, was about 500; they have since dropped off by small parties, all but ten, who are still looking on to see what they can discovers.

All these Indians profess to be friendly, a few months will discover whether they are sincere or not.

Beard, Mumma, Burke, White and other of the principal murderers and rioters, have been acquitted at Baltimore. Some of them in the face of the most pointed and conclusive testimony. We have heard of but one conviction, and that is of a man engaged in the riot in Charles street. Montgomery, as was anticipated, took very little or no trouble in managing the causes before the jury.

Fed. Rep.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 24th ult. at Braddock's Field, by the Rev Mr. Graham, Mr. DANIEL BELTZHOOVER, of this town, to Miss ARABELLA WALLACE, daughter of George Wallace, Esq. deceased.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

FOUND on Sunday last, near Pittsburgh, a *Morrocco Pocket Book*, containing some money, and sundry papers. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and he shall receive it, by applying to

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, September 29, 1812.

TUITION.

R CHRISTY wishes to express his gratitude to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the liberal encouragement he continues to meet with from them in his business—and to acquaint them of his intention to open an

EVENING SCHOOL.

on the evening of the first Monday of October, 1812

NOTICE.

Sometime last fall, a bay Mare was left at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh by a certain William Salliards. I now give notice to the said Salliards, that unless he comes forward and pays the expences which has accrued for her keeping, she will be sold on Saturday the 17th inst.

ROBERT SPENCER

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1812.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I AM a Candidate for the the *OFFICE* of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER*, at the ensuing Election—I solicit your votes, and should I be elected, I will use my best endeavours to perform the duties with promptitude and fidelity

ROBERT MAGEE

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1812

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 14th of August last, near Brownsville, a bright bay MARE, 15 hands hight 4 years old past, a small bit of skin off her left eye, and no other particular mark. I will give a generous reward and reasonable charges, to any person delivering her to *WILLIAM TAYLOR*, on the Washington road, 4 miles from Brownsville, or to *FRANCIS JOHNSTON*, tavernkeeper, Pittsburgh.

September 25, 1812,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, Pitt township, Allegheny county, about the last of July or first of August last, a red spotted STEER, with a black spot on his shoulder, the near ear cropped, and a slit in the other ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away

JAMES PATTERSON, Jr.

September 29, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, September 22, 1812

Pig Lead and Patent Shot,

Of a superior quality,
FOR SALE BY
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
Corner of Market and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, *September* 16, 1812

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by
E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

Safe passage to New-Orleans,

THE packet ship Orleans, Franklin, master, will sail from *Philadelphia* for New-Orleans about the 15th of October, 1812, and carry passengers only—she will be so authorised and have such documents as to give full confidence to passengers of safe conduct to themselves and baggage For further particulars enquire of Gen *JOHN WILKINS* Pittsburgh, or CHANDLER PRICE, Philadelphia.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan 21, 1812 (1 y.)

MERINO SHEEP.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has lately imported from Spain a flock of beautiful *Merino Sheep*, not surpassed by any in the United States, amongst which are a parcel of elegant *RAMS*, which he intends to keep for the season commencing the middle of October next. Persons desirous of improving their stock with this valuable breed, will please to enquire for further particulars at the subscriber's on the bank of the Monongahela nearly opposite Turtle creek, where the terms will be made known. It is particularly requested that the common rams will be immediately separated from ewes intended for the Merino Rams.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

September 3, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for

WHEAT,

Forty-six Cents for new Rye, and *Fifty Cents* per bushel for *old*

RYE & CORN,

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel, will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co

August 14, 1812.

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, concontaining 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED,

THE Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor.
The Mourner Comforted A selection of extracts, consolatory on the death of friends; with prayers suited to the various instances of mortality. By *James Abercrombie*, D. D.
Knickerbocker's History of New-York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty
Forest of Montalbano, a novel, in 4 volumes
Sentimental Anecdotes. By Madame de Montolieu
The Asylum; or, Alonso and Melissa, an American Tale, founded on fact. By I. Mitchell
Anne of Brittanny; an historical romance
The Yankey in London
Spirit of "THE BOOK;" or Memoirs of Caroline Princess of Hasburgh, a political and amatory romance
Kelroy, a novel; by a lady of Pennsylvania
Lake of Killarney, a novel, in 2 volumes; by Anna Maria Porter
A Father's Tales to his Daughter
Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions in natural history
Cowper's Works, a pocket edition
The Life of Fenelon
Miscellaneous Poems, on Moral and Religious Subjects; by Osander. The design of the author, from the publication of his poems, was to acquire such pecuniary assistance, as would enable him to prosecute his studies, with a view to the gospel ministry
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with remarks on his life and writings; by Lord Viscount Strangford
History of Louisa, the Lovely Orphan
Thomson's Seasons; a miniature edition
Petrarch Translated; in a selection of his sonnets and odes, accompanied with notes; by the translator of Catullus. Miniature edit.
Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; with the life of the author—An elegant miniature edition
The Whole Duty of Woman; by a lady
The Linnet, or Favorite Companion
Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with commercial, statistical, and geographical details
A Guide for Young Shepherds; or facts and observations on the character and value of Merino sheep
A Golden Treasury for the Children of God, whose treasure is in Heaven
Sacred Dramas, chiefly intended for young persons

Pittsburgh, Sept 8, 1812

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf

MERINO SHEEP.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has lately imported from Spain a flock of beautiful *Merino Sheep*, not surpassed by any in the United States, amongst which are a parcel of elegant *RAMS*, which he intends to keep for the season commencing the middle of October next. Persons desirous of improving their stock with this valuable breed, will please to enquire for further particulars at the subscriber's on the bank of the Monongahela nearly opposite Turtle creek, where the terms will be made known. It is particularly requested that the common rams will be immediately separated from ewes intended for the Merino Rams.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

September 3, 1812

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND *SILVER SMITH.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on his business at his *Old Stand* in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks. Watches and Watch Trinkets. Gold Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set Ear and Finger Rings and Breast Pins of various fashions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N B. A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

MR. W. BULLET,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies & Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will open his

DANCING SCHOOL

From the 20th to the 30th of this present month.

Mr W. B. returns his thanks for the encouragement he has already received from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and hopes they will continue to favor him with their patronage.

Sept, 10, 1812

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keed & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G. & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs. John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 65, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, [illegible] and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour til the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil and a warm flannel should be applied to the part.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. If continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful [illegible] of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a groundson) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a teacup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea cup of mutton or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 20 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair, garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail at no. [illegible] and Patent Medicine Store, No 16, the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a liberal some deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingoe Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich a level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and freestone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms there is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house, there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown. Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by few in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG

June 24, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macuba do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved paper at 6 or 9 months.

WM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

JOSHUA ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Cotton Manufactory from the corner of Wood to *Liberty street*, a little below the Market, where he has on hand and intends to keep a large assortment of Cotton Yarn and Batting such as *Plush, Cords, Plaids, Chambrick, vesting*, &c. A generous discount will be given to those who purchase by the quantity.

Flax and Tow Linnen will be taken in payment.

☞ The Cotton Yarn is spun at Brandywine and is far superior to any that has ever been made in this place.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

WORTHY OF NOTICE

The subscriber is authorised and will sell one half of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL

the property of Oliver Evans and Son.

This valuable property being well known a description is thought unnecessary.

Apply on the premises—the property will be shown and all necessary information given.

GEORGE EVANS

September 15, 1812.